FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Further on EEC-C.A.-Contadora Group Meeting A 1
D'Escoto Remarks [Managua] A 1
French Official's Views [AFP] A 1
Arias' Plan To Be Given to Regional Presidents [ACAN] A 2

ARGENTINA

Cordoba Court Orders Arrest of Retired General B 1
Government 'Satisfied' With Army Chief's Comments B 1
Alfonsin Advocates Increased Foreign Trade [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Feb] B 2
January Cost of Living Figures Rise Sharply [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 10 Feb] B 3
Briefs: Military Appointments Reported B 4

BOLIVIA

Further on Government-Oil Worker Conflict C 1
Barthelemy Warns Country C 1
Interior Minister Eyes Situation C 1

BRAZIL

Interest Rate Reaches 800 Percent, Sarney Warned D 1
Sarney Selects Government Leader in Chamber D 1
Minister Confirms 'Open Invitation' to Gorbachev [O GLOBO 10 Feb] D 1

CHILE

Authentic Socialist Party Rejects Marxism E 1
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 5 Feb]
Briefs: Drug Traffickers Arrested E 1

COLOMBIA

Bomb Explodes at Radio Station, 2 Injured [AFP] F 1
Guerrilla Group Ambushes Police Patrol in Antioquia F 1
Briefs: Cocaine Seizure; Marijuana Discovered; World Bank Grants Credits F 1

PARAGUAY

Further on Teargassing of U.S. Envoy's Gathering H 1
Government To Apologize [ULTIMA HORA 11 Feb] H 1
PDC Issues Statement [HOY 11 Feb] H 1
Montanaro Denies Resignation H 1
Foreign Minister Comments H 2

Armed Forces Urge Colorado Party To Unite H 3
Opposition Leader Saguier Released 11 Feb H 4
Trade Union Leaders Arrested in Luque 6 Feb [EL DIARIO 8 Feb] H 4

PERU

Further Reportage on 10 Feb Lima Prison Riots J 1
Minister: Situation 'Normal' J 1
Emergency Situation Declared [EFE] J 1
State of Emergency Extended in 2 Provinces [EFE] J 2
Briefs: Petroperu To Build Pipeline J 2

VENEZUELA

COPEI for Mobilizing Public Opinion on Oil Tax L 1
Briefs: Deputy Detained With Cocaine L 1

MEXICO

USSR's Komplektov Discusses Energy Cooperation M 1
Briefs: Petrochemical Industry; Energy Investment M 1
in Argentina; Cocaine Seizure, Arrest

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Madrigal Nieto Explains Ortega Exclusion P 1
[EL GRAFICO 10 Feb]
Foreign Minister Talks With Italy's Bettino Craxi P 1
[cross-reference]
Briefs: Drug Seizures in 1986 P 1

EL SALVADOR

Vencerémos Sends Greetings to Guatemala's URNG P 1
Briefs: New Party Registration P 2

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Hopeful on Results of EEC Meeting P 2
Excludes Contras in Peace Talks P 3
Minister Calls Regional Peace Efforts 'Stagnated' P 3
Briefs: Government Appointments Announced; Ambassador P 4
to OAS; Italian Economic Aid

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Issues Communique on Arms Purchase P 4
[LA TRIBUNA 11 Feb]
Congress President on Purchase of Israeli Planes P 5
[LA PRENSA 11 Feb]
Briefs: Debt Partially Pardoned P 5

NICARAGUA

White House Called Author of Arias Plan P 6
[BARRICADA 10 Feb]
Official Highlights EEC Aid to Country P 7
[BARRICADA 10 Feb]
Official Says U.S. Opposes Development Group P 8
Bishop Reports on Progress of Church-State Talks P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 10 Feb]
EPS Officer Reports 300 Contra Casualties P 8
Report Reviews Atlantic Coast Plan Assessment P 9
[BARRICADA 28 Jan]

CUBA

Reagan Addresses Legionnaires, Praises Contras Q 1
Report Condemns CIA 'Murder Manual' for Contras Q 1
Nicaragua's D'Escoto Assesses Guatemala Meeting Q 2
GRANMA Surveys Duarte, Salvadoran Situation Q 2
Peru's Garcia Discusses Debt With EEC Delegate Q 4
Chilean Front To Declare Truce for Papal Visit Q 4
De la Fuente, GDR Sign Trade Protocol Agreement Q 4
Soviet Ambassador Praises CPSU Plenary Meeting Q 5
Rodriguez, Lopez Meet To Discuss UNESCO Q 5
Castro Tours San Cristobal Pre-Cooked Rice Plant Q 5
Castro Hosts Reception for L.A. Writers Q 6
Miret, Portal Tour Santiago de Cuba Plant Q 6
Report Outlines Sugar Mills' Production Q 7
Provinces' Excess Power Consumption in Jan Cited Q 7
Ministry Says Selection of Lay Judges Underway Q 8
Towns Organize Livestock-Agriculture Councils Q 8

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Namphy Discusses Transition to Democracy [Paris LE MONDE 7 Feb] S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Robinson, Jamaica's Seaga Discuss Drug Cooperation S 3
Measures Taken To Prevent Judges From Fleeing S 3

SURINAME

Ministers Resign Over 'Difference in Policy' U 1
Suralco Suspends 41 Workers; Union Disagrees U 1
Suralco Transformer Damaged by More Sabotage U 1

FURTHER ON EEC-C.A.-CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

D'Escoto Remarks

PA111558 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said that Europe cannot be indifferent to the Central American conflict. He made the statement during his speech at the third ministerial conference of the EEC, which is taking place in Guatemala City.

During his speech, D'Escoto stressed that peace can only be acheived through respect for the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, soverign equality, and respect for territorial integrity,. D'Escoto also emphasized Nicaragua's decision to turn to the International Court of Justice at The Hague as the only means of achieving a peaceful solution, a source Nicaragua had not yet used in the situations created with the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments, which is not contrary to the interest of peace in the region.

French Official's Views

PA111248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report by special AFP correspondent Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Didier Bariani, the French secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs, said here today that the French Government is willing to reinforce its presence in Central America and to revise its relations with Nicaragua, in the sense that it will adopt a firmer position.

At a news conference granted to French journalists within the framework of the third EEC-Central American-Contadora Group meeting, Bariani said that the main objective of his tour to the other four countries in Central America is to show France's interest in that area and in Latin America as a whole.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding about his government's position, in view of erroneous interpretations given to previous statements made by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Bariani stressed that France "does not have vital interests in Latin America: however, it has a real and unselfish desire of having a greater presence in the region."

Regarding the 50-perent reduction of its credits to Nicaragua, Bariani said this measure was necessary to balance those credits. He added that it also has a political meaning, because Nicaragua "has not taken into consideration any of the observations that have been made regarding its domestic situation."

Bariani was even more precise than his European counterparts, who were very cautious regarding the eventual participants in a domestic dialogue in Nicaragua which all view as essential. Bariani said that the armed opposition, the Nicaraguan contras, should participate in that dialogue, "because there is no reason for excluding any of the parties involved."

Bariani stressed that after he completes his tour of the other four Central American countries, all of the Latin American nations, except for Chile, Cuba, and Paraguay, will have been visited either by himself or by French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond in the past 10 months.

"France hopes to becoome more involved in Latin America" through "an unprecedented effort," in order to resume continuous relations and to do away with the impression left by the grand presidential visits that were followed by long periods of absence and an "intermittent interest," Bariani concluded.

ARIAS PLAN TO BE GIVEN TO REGIONAL PRESIDENTS

PA120125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] San Jose, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias Sanchez traveled to Guatemala today to pay a quick visit, together with Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto, to three Central American countries.

Luis Alberto Cordero, deputy presidency minister said that the officials are to meet first with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, then with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and then Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyos.

Arias Sanchez and Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto will travel at the request of President Oscar Arias Sanchez to deliver to each presient "a draft of the peace proposal" drawn up by the Costa Rican president himself, to be submitted to Nicaragua later, with Central America's support.

Cordero said that the objective is to have a consensus, if possible, before the meeting of the four chiefs of state to be held on Sunday, 15 February, in this capital.

The presidents' a priori agreement on the contents of this regional peace plan would "guarantee the success" of the mission undertaken by the Costa Rican Government, he stated.

The Costa Rican proposal requests a cease-fire between the Managua government and the anti-Sandinists, followed by the suspension of U.S. aid to the "contras."

Under these conditions, there would be an immediate attempt to begin a dialogue between the Nicaraguan authorities and the political opposition, the church, the labor unions, businessmen, and other national groups.

Cerezo, Azcona, Duarte, and Arias will meet on Sunday in this capital to wrap up the analysis of the plan and decide the manner of its presentation to Nicaragua.

CORDOBA COURT ORDERS ARREST OF RETIRED GENERAL

PY112054 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Brigadier General Jose Malagamba, retired, has been arrested after testifying. Meanwhile, Colonel Luis Estrella will testify tomorrow. Here are the details reported from Cordoba by Radio Universidad:

[Begin relay] Gen Malagamba was arrested at the Cordoba Court at 2120. The court ordered the arrrest after hearing him testify for 4 hours.

Col Estrella, another officer involved in the murder of two priests in the city of Chamical, Rioja Province, in 1976, arrived at the court at 1600. Col Estrella, who is retired, arrived wearing his Air Force uniform. When interviewed by the journalists, he said:

[Begin recording] [Estrella] The fatherland comes first. [Words indistinct] I am prepared to give my life for my country, and to give up my personal freedom is less than to give my life. [Words indistinct] but a totally Marxist regime is governing my country.

[Question indistinct]

[Estrella] [Words indistinct] an established regime, but there is justice in some institutions, like the Federal Court, where I have come to answer some questions. [end recording]

You have heard Col Estrella's comments at the Federal Court at 1600. The court decided not to question this retired military officer today because of lack of time. He will be questioned tomorrow.

Court sources reported that at tomorrow's session, the court might decide to order Gen Jose Malagamba placed under strict protective custody. [end relay]

GOVERNMENT 'SATISFIED' WITH ARMY CHIEF'S COMMENTS

PY112106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1347 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- A reliable Defense Ministry source today revealed that the government "is satisfied" with the message delivered by Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu endorsing the struggle against subversion, and with the military leader's comments that Argentine society "will inevitably face a conflict" unless it resolves the antagonism between civilians and the military.

The sources confirmed that both the message that Gen Rios Erenu sent to all the Army units to mark the 12th anniversary of "Operation Independence" (the struggle against subversion), and his comments to the press were reviewed by the Defense Ministry yesterday.

The source stated that after reading the text of the message and reviewing his statements, government officials "were satisfied" with the comments of the Army chief of staff. Rios Erenu yesterday stated that Argentine society "will inevitably face a conflict" unless it resolves the antagonism between civilians and the military because of "the radicalization of positions on the struggle against subversion."

The military leader said that "this will cause chaos in the short-or medium-term," and he advocated a "new language in wh.. there are not two antithetical societies, but rather a single society of which one segment is charged with national defense."

The Defense Ministry source minimized the comments made by Rios Erenu stating that the military "reiterated concepts expressed by President Raul Alfonsin," and that "all statements by high-ranking officers and Armed Forces personnel are usually reveiwed."

For his part, Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez yesterday said that "all statements, especially those by the Armed Forces, are reviewed, not only to censure them but also to share their ideas." [passage omitted]

ALFONSIN ADVOCATES INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE

PY111921 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin last night announced a government project aimed at boosting the economy via the expansion of exports and the opening of the economy for improved trade with foreign nations. He said that the government plans also included the promotion of industrial modernization and expansion.

Speaking at a dinner marking the 100th anniversary of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), Alfonsin said the opening up of exports would necessarily create greater industrial and commercial integration in Argentina, and added that the country's economic scope would improve as a result of preferential associations such as those established with Brazil.

Alfonsin termed such associations as more of a necessity than an option.

The modernization and expansion of industry should, the president indicated, include not only the existing industrial stucture but also the incorporation of new branches or sectors linked to the most advanced technologies.

"Our industry should become more competitive by exploiting the production advantages of new technologies and not through lower wages," he said.

The transformation process "is still taking place in a country still involved in a sequel of serious distortions sparked by prostration and the burdensome mortgage of the foreign debt," Alfonsin said.

He said that the government, because of this debt, was forced to take measures aimed at coordinating a concerted effort in order to minimize the risks of transition, he added.

Alfonsin said that "to change the structures of an economy that for many decades developed too closed within itself requires vast transformations but the magnitude of such transformations will always bring out the sceptics."

Interests created under the old development model were so numerous, he said that it was difficult to imagine the prospects of a change and it would sometimes seem that countries needed a medicine as bitter as warfare and destruction to get rid of old habits.

Argentina's backwardness was slower than the pre-war backwardness of countries such as Germany and Japan "but the deterioration of the economy, the loss of collective welfare, the shrinking of the nation have not been less," the president said.

Earlier, UIA Chairman Roberto Favelevic said that industrial companies operating in Argentina were "exhausted" by bankruptcies, price controls, and high interest rates and called for an alliance between "production and democracy."

Favelevic added that "Argentina has not been able to perfect an alliance and permanent integration between the productive and political sectors. The alternative is between creating wealth or administering poverty."

JANUARY COST OF LIVING FIGURES RISE SHARPLY

PY112000 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Feb 87 pp 1-20

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The cost of living rose 7.6 percent last month, the National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) officially announced yesterday, an unexpectedly high figure which immediately drew comments from government, business and labour quarters as well as causing the black-market dollar to rise sharply.

Inflation at wholesale level was 5.3 percent, thus spelling trouble for this month's cost-of-living figure. A figure of around 6.5 percent had been generally predicted with no forecast exceeding the "around seven percent" offered by the business daily Ambito Financiero. The December figure was 4.7 percent.

Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo admitted that the government was studying the possibility of compensating for wage erosion at the end of this quarter if inflation exceeded the percentage of wage increases allowed by the government. However he said the government would have to wait until March to see what happened before deciding on any wage adjustment.

But Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille said there would be no changes in the Austral Plan. Sourrouille attributed the second highest inflation figure in the life of the Austral Plan to wage hikes and the Christmas bonus as well as seasonal rises in the price of fish and vegetables.

Sourrouille also urged the population to eat more chicken in view of a 9.3 percent rise in beef prices. He further blamed the cost of personal services.

President Raul Alfonsin discussed the latest price trends with Sourrouille in Olivos presidential residence yesterday morning.

Both business and labour spokesmen expressed concern about the effect the figure would have on first-quarter wage agreements. In a press conference yesterday afternoon Barrionuevo revealed that nearly 800,000 workers had negotiated wage agreements for this quarter within government guidelines of an 11 percent ceiling plus two percent for productivity.

Inflation in the last 12 months is now running at 89.9 percent as opposed to the 1986 figure of 81.9 percent while the government target for this year is 42 percent at monthly average of three percent.

The cost of construction rose 4.2 percent last month even though labour costs fell 2.6 percent. Food and beverages (7.9 percent), health care (8.2 percent) and miscellaneous goods and services (10.5 percent) all registered above-average increases while the housing, fuel and electricity category was exactly 7.6 percent.

A parallel report released yesterday by the economy ministry singled out the main culprits as beef, which accounted for 1.3 of the 7.6 percentage points, fish and vegetables (0.9 percent) and the application of value-added tax (IVA) to a new range of products (0.5 percent).

Yesterday's cost-of-living announcement coincided with a report by experts linked to Argentina's creditor banks, which said that inflation would not fall below five percent this year and that the black-market dollar would be 2.50 australs by the end of the year as opposed to an official exchange rate of 2.25 australs.

The economic experts predicted 1987 inflation of 82.5 percent at retail level and 66.9 percent at wholesale level, reaching a peak in September. Inflation would be 70 percent in 1988, they said. The experts also forecast a 2.6 percent growth rate and a balance of trade surplus of 3.1 billion (thousand million) dollars.

Sounding a note of cautious optimism, the report said 1.2 billion dollars could be rescheduled and a fresh loan finalized within this quarter.

The Institute for Economics and Social Policy (IPES) meanwhile reported that the cost of living rose two percent in the first nine days of this month, including 6.2 percent in transport and communications and 5.5 percent in health care.

In reactions to yesterday's figures, the CGT accused the government of getting its sums wrong and forcing the workers to pick up the bill. The only adjustment variable was the working wage, CGT Press Secretary Guerino Andreoni said.

Democratic Centre Union (UCeDe) Deputies Alvaro Alsogaray and Federico Clerici were also critical. Alsogaray said that Argentina was not far away from the situation in Brazil where the Cruzado Plan collapsed last week. Last year's boom had led to inflation, he said, while recent attempts to halt it were leading to a record number of bankruptcies. Meanwhile exports had fallen two billion dollars, he said.

Clerici said that no opposition politician's criticism of the Austral Plan could rival that currently voiced by the Radicals themselves.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS REPORTED -- Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (TELAM) -- It was reported at Government House this afternoon that, through Decree 72, the Executive Branch appointed Rear Admiral Barry Hussey deputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. Hussey replaces Rear Admiral Miguel Grondona. Furthermore, in compliance with annual changes, Rear Admiral Jose Arriola was appointed chief of operations of the Joint General Staff; Rear Admiral Juan Achezaj was appointed Navy personnel director general; Rear Admiral Emilio Osses was appointed Sea Fleet commander, and Rear Admiral Emilio Nigoul was appointed Naval Training and War Navy School director general. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1859 GMT 21 Jan 87 PY]

FURTHER ON GOVERNMENT-OIL WORKER CONFLICT

Barthelemy Warns Country

PY101627 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has told Radio Panamericana that if there is more unrest in the country resulting from pressure applied by the labor sectors, the government will be forced to take appropriate measures in accordance with the law. According to that statement the possibility of reimposing a state of seige in the country cannot be discarded. Barthelemy added that is not possible to continue bearing the pressures from various labor sectors, which are showing an incomprehensible attitude in the face of the current crisis. [passage omitted] Asked about the arrest of several leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, as reported by Jose Maria Palacios, the minister pointed out that they were not taken to the Interior Ministry under arrest but were merely asked to come to give information. This is what Barthelemy said:

[Begin recording] They were asked to come to talk with the under secretary of the interior. They came and after a conversation here they left. They were never under arrest. [end recording]

Walter Delgadillo, Gustavo (Yacoman), Anibal (Catanon), Luis Alberto Echeverria, and Eduardo Barriga are free. There are only 17 oil workers under arrest and they will be released in the next few hours.

Interior Minister Eyes Situation

PY111903 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Interior Ministry has reported that there are no oil workers under arrest in the country. This announcement was made to Panamericana by Interior Under Secretary Ruben Moreno following the recent arrest of several oil workers. Moreno said that no one is being held for political reasons in the country. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Moreno] There are no people being held by the Interior Ministry here in La Paz. Everyone who was being held here in the Interior Ministry jail was released yesterday.

[Reporter] It was reported that if any of the oil workers were found responsible for illegal activities they would be tried. Has it been verified that they are not responsible for anything?

[Moreno] The real situation is that the conversation with the oil workers is continuing at the union level. [end recording]

Ruben Moreno added that the leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation who were taken to the Interior Ministry were never arrested. Regarding the country's situation, Moreno said that there is a greal deal of political tension and the government hopes the situation will improve, otherwise radical measures will be taken to control it. He also denied a press report that 80 police officers have resigned. He added that the report is not true, but a thorough investigation is being conducted regarding the death of a minor in Santa Cruz.

INTEREST RATE REACHES 800 PERCENT, SARNEY WARNED

PY111903 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Central Bank President Fernao Bracher's resignation has affected the interest rate, causing it to rise. The Bank Deposit Certificates are now paying 800 percent annual interest.

Newton Reis, president of the National Confederation of Store Managers, thinks there will be several bankruptcies if the government does not modify the interest rate policy in the next 60 days. He holds the government entirely responsible for the escalation of the interest rate. [passage omitted]

The Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party has warned President Sarney that it is necessary to immediately reorganize the economic policy or his presidential term and the New Republic will be definitely endangered. [passage omitted]

SARNEY SELECTS GOVERNMENT LEADER IN CHAMBER

PY111944 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney has selected Carlos Sant'Anna to be the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies. The Bahia PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] deputy immediately accepted and said that he will ensure the political stability of the government in the Constituent Assembly. [passage omitted]

Sant'Anna said that, because he has accepted the post of government leader in the chamber, he will not be a candidate in today's election for PMDB bloc leader. [passage omitted]

MINISTER CONFIRMS 'OPEN INVITATION' TO GORBACHEV

PY112109 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo — Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre confirmed yesterday that, through the Soviet ambassador in Brazil, Viktor Isakov, he has issued "an open invitation" to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Brazil.

"The invitation issued to the Soviet leader is an open invitation, thus there is no date or time set for him to visit our country. The invitation was informally made in Brasilia and we have no fixed date," Sodre explained, emphasizing: "It is necessary for the people to understand the meaning of an open invitation."

Diplomatic sources have confirmed that, during a meeting with Soviet Foreign Deputy Minister Komplektov, Sodre said that the CPSU general secretary would be most welcome if he would care to include Brazil in the tour he will make through Latin America in August.

AUTHENTIC SOCIALIST PARTY REJECTS MARXISM

PY111621 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 5 Feb 87 p 16

[Text] The Authentic Socialist Party (PSA) said yesterday it rejects Marxism-Leninism because "it constitutes a contradiction and goes against the policy of participation and the democratic and humanist essence of socialism."

The PSA advocates "an autonomous Chilean socialism, nonaligned at the international level, against the bloc policy, and deeply Latin American."

Juan Carlos Morales, PSA Secretary General, released this information at a press conference yesterday, where he also revealed the resolutions adopted by the recent PSA plenary meeting. The politician reaffirmed the party's opposition to the government and its decision "to continue struggling for total respect for human rights, for freedom and independence of the labor movement, for the return of the exiles, and for the democratization of all sectors of the nation."

Morales also said that "we are struggling to reinstate the autonomy of the party and its independence from international ideological centers and from the traditional parties inside Chile."

He added: "We are not blind followers of the Christian Democratic Party or the Communist Party. We are a different alternative and since we do not bow to their will, we are attacked, insulted, and slandered with a campaign financed with funds that should have been used to promote the principles they claim to defend, rather than used against us. If we have gone to Government House, it has only been to obtain the return of the people in exile, and to request freedom for the political prisoners."

The PSA has called a special meeting of its members for 28 February and 1 March to approve party statutes, programs and declaration of principles, in order to be able to register as a political party.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Santiago, 7 Feb (AFP) -- The police today reported that two Bolivian citizens were arrested in Santiago. They are accused of transporting cocaine worth 40 million pesos ($200,000). Jorge Domingo Jimenez and Mirta Barberi arrived in Santiago from the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz en route to the United States, the official report states. The police also arrested two Chilean drug traffickers who reportedly were involved in the operation. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 8 Feb 87 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES AT RADIO STATION, 2 INJURED

PA112233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Medellin, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Colombian police reported that two employees of the private RCN, Radio Network's anchor station, were injured when a bomb exploded early this morning.

The explosive device destroyed the front part of RCN's transmitting tower located in the heart of Medellin -- Colombia's second largest city -- which is in the northwestern part of the country. Damage was considerable.

The police said that according to a report given by a child, two young men placed the bomb at the door of the building, while a third person waited for them on a motorcycle.

Several hours afterwards, an anonymous call from the Pedro Leon Arboleda Guerrilla Front of the Marxist-Leninist People's Liberation Army (EPL) claimed responsibility for the radio station attack. There have been no arrests.

GUERRILLA GROUP AMBUSHES POLICE PATROL IN ANTIOQUIA

PA112144 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] An ambush took place today at the same location where guerrillas attacked police on 27 January. Two hundred guerrillas attacked 40 police officers who were traveling from Apartado to Mutata. The patrol was ambushed in the vicinity of Aguas Claras. Four police officers lost their lives and eight were wounded. The guerrillas took their dead and left three injured. This took place in Antioquia.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE -- Yesterday narcotics police detained a small airplane just as it was about to take off from the San Jose del Guaviare airport with 248 kg of cocaine. Five men were arrested during the raid: Oscar Riano Gonzalez, whose extradition has been requested by a U.S. court because of drug activities; Wilson Hernandez Morales; Ricardo Gonzalez Dias; John Jairo Hinestrosa; and Juan Guillermo Arango. The cocaine, airplane, and a camper used to transport the cocaine to the airport were confiscated by the police forces. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Jan 87 pp 1-A, 8-A PA]

MARIJUANA DISCOVERED -- Riohacha, 31 Jan -- A total of 1,885 bags of compressed marijuana weighing approximately 96,000 kg were seized by agents of the 2d and 3d Antinarcotics Company in an operation in Alta Guajira. The large shipment was found in 14 camouflaged coves on Darena Island, in Bahia Honda, during an action supported by helicopters, which sighted a landing strip during an overflight of the area. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Feb 87 p 14 PA]

WORLD BANK GRANTS CREDITS -- The World Bank has guaranteed a $3 billion loan to Colombia for the 1987-92 period, and it is also studying a new credits system through the Central Mortgage Bank for water and sanitation programs that will be implemented in the municipalities. This was announced by World Bank official Robert Piciotto. Piciotto praised Colombia for overcoming its economic crisis and noted the 5 percent increase in its GNP, which is very significant. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Feb 87 pp 1-a, 8-a PA]

FURTHER ON TEARGASSING OF U.S. ENVOY'S GATHERING

Government To Apologize

PY112005 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 10

[Excerpt] The Paraguayan Government will submit a note to the U.S. Embassy in which it will apologize for the incidents that occurred on the evening of 9 February when police blocked the access of some people to a reception held in honor of U.S. Ambassador Clyde Donald Taylor at a private residence in the Trinidad neighborhood. The reception was hosted by a democratic women's organization. The note will be submitted through the normal diplomatic channels according to a report from Foreign Ministry circles. In the same note the government will offer full guarantees to the head of the U.S. mission. [passage omitted]

PDC Issues Statement

PY111531 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] In a communique, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has condemned the police action that prevented a demonstration honoring U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor. The declaration says that the police repression of the demonstration organized by "Women for Democracy" is "an attack on the courtesy, generosity and hospitality that characterizes the Paraguayan people."

The declaration adds that "the absurd repression" used by the police "is a violation of the 1961 Vienna Convention that was signed and ratified by Paraguay and of basic international laws that are respected by civilized governments."

The declaration concludes by saying that "events of this nature show the world the real image of a highly repressive regime and contribute to isolating the government before the world's democratic governments, to the detriment of the real Paraguayan interests." The declaration was signed PDC President Jeronimo Irala Burgos and Vice President Luis Manuel Andrada.

Montanaro Denies Resignation

PY120027 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguayan Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Impromptu news conference with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, vice president of the Colorado Party (ANR) board, after the board's first meeting of the year on 11 February, outside ANR headquarters in Asuncion, -- reporters not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Minister Montanaro what happened here today? There are rumors that you tendered your resignation.

[Montanaro] From what post?

[Reporter] As interior minister.

[Montanaro] That is absolutely incorrect. It is not true and what is more, I do not intend to do so.

[Reporter] Sir, can you explain the recent events involving you regarding the U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor and [HOY newspaper Director] Dominguez Dibb cases?

[Montanaro] The Taylor case is very simple. All of you are aware of it, and even the Foreign Ministry, that is, the government, has already explained its position regarding the Taylor case.

[Reporter] Who ordered the teargas attack, sir?

[Montanaro] Where?

[Reporter] The attack against Ambassador Taylor in the Trinidad neighborhood.

[Montanaro] The police personnel who were standing guard at the site. There were disturbances and unrest at a site where a meeting was taking place. Since this meeting was not reported to the police, and since it was an unauthorized meeting and the police were not informed about it, they had to proceed accordingly to investigate the disturbances that were taking place.

[Reporter] Who issued the order?

[Montanaro] The personnel on duty.

[Reporter] Specifically, sir, did you tender your resignation this morning?

[Montanaro] No, absolutely not. Where did you get that idea?

[Reporter] What did the ANR board decide?

[Montanaro] It approved the results of the Coronel Oviedo precinct assembly.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY120104 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguayan Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Impromptu news conference with Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar after the first ANR board meeting of the year on 11 February, outside ANR headquarters in Asuncion; reporters not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Sir, what is your opinion of this entire situation and of the protest that, according to news agency reports, the U.S. Government will issue in view of the Taylor case?

[Saldivar] The news agency reports are published in the press. But our embassy [in Washington] has received a note we will study when it arrives here.

[Reporter] Have other countries issued protest notes Mr Ambassador, [reporter corrects himself] Mr Minister?

[Saldivar] We have absolutely no knowledge of this. We do not know anything of the sort. Nothing of the sort was submitted here.

[Reporter] Is it true that Ambassador Taylor telephoned you that same night?

[Saldivar] We would have to ask ANTELCO [National Telephone Company] if the telephones were used. [as heard]

[Reporter] Does this mean you neither confirm nor deny this?

[Saldivar] What is it that I am confirming or denying?

[Reporter] That Ambassador Taylor telephoned you.

[Saldivar] These are things that are not pertinent to the matter. We must get to the bottom of the issue instead of referring to anecdotes.

[Reporter] Specifically the bottom of the matter is that international news agencies comment...

[Saldivar, interrupting] Well, these are commentaries.

[Reporter] These are international news agencies that say that Ambassador...

[Saldivar, interrupting] But are the news agency reports correct?

[Reporter] We would have to...

[Saldivar, interrupting] Precisely. You would first have to find out whether the news agency reports are correct.

[Reporter] Why can't you tell us...

[Saldivar, interrupting] I am not a journalist.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador about this entire situation...

[Saldivar, interrupting] I am not an ambassador.

[Reporter] Excuse me, Mr Minister, couldn't the recent development, the incident that occurred a few nights ago, undermine U.S.-Paraguayan relations?

[Saldivar] U.S.-Paraguayan relations are very cordial. We maintain good diplomatic relations. We are allies, we work together in the Western world, and we have similar points of views in all international organizations. This is what must be pointed out by all sectors, and particularly by all Paraguayans.

ARMED FORCES URGE COLORADO PARTY TO UNITE

PY120042 Asuncion Radio Charitas in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report by Oscar Acosta from the headquarters of the Colorado Party in Asuncion -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We can report on the highlights of the meeting held this afternoon by the Colorado Party Executive Board.

The highlight was a request by the Armed Forces to put an end to the internal disagreements within the Colorado Party.

It has been reported that the request was conveyed by Defense Minister German Martinez, who addressed the meeting and said that the Armed Forces want the internal disagreements to end and that they want all party sectors to unite around the Executive Board and President Stroessner. He said the decision was made after sounding out the opinion of the various military units. [passage omitted]

OPPOSITION LEADER SAGUIER RELEASED 11 FEB

PY120130 Asuncion Radio Charitas in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report by Victor Beniter from a mobile unit -- live]

[Excerpts] This is a late report: Miguel Abdon Saguier, leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, was freed 20 minutes ago when he was released from police headquarters.

Saguier, who was brought from Tacumbu Prison to police headquarters, was released after completing the routine procedures followed by the police to comply with court orders. [passage omitted]

Upon leaving police headquarters, Saguier made a statement to Radio Charitas. The following is the first part of his statement:

[Begin Saguier recording] I have many thoughts, but I basically believe that if we are not willing to fight, to participate, it will be difficult for us to achieve our freedom and to secure both our individual and collective rights. I believe that the main decision every Paraguayan citizen has to make in order to build a better future, and to build democracy, freedom, and social justice is to become a fighter. No one can secure freedom and rights if he is not firmly determined to endure sacrifices and hardships. This is the first thought I can convey to you. [end recording]

TRADE UNION LEADERS ARRESTED IN LUQUE 6 FEB

PY110211 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Feb 87 pp 22, 23

[Text] Speaking to our reporter, Mr Bernardo Rojas, a member of the National Trade Union of Construction Workers (SINATRAC), has reported the arrest of SINATRAC Assistant Secretary General Gregorio Ojeda, and Ildefonso Santander, a member of the SINATRAC Executive Board. Rojas pointed out that Ojeda and Santander were arrested on 76 February by policemen from the 96th police precinct in Nu Guazu during a meeting of the neighborhood committee in Luque. The police claimed that the meeting was not authorized.

Rojas explained that the detainees, members of the executive board and the coordinator of the financial department of the Workers Interunion Movement (MIT), are being held at the police station, where they were seen by a SINATRAC delegation. Rojas also said that the organization is looking into the possibility of appointinmg another commission for talking with the Nu Guazu police chief, in order to secure the release of the detainees.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10 FEB LIMA PRISON RIOTS

Minister: Situation 'Normal'

PY111403 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Abel Salinas has stated that the situation at the prisons returned to normal after the incidents that took place yesterday. [passage omitted]

[Begin Salinas recording] As we all know, yesterday's unrest was provoked by common criminals at the Lurigancho Penitentiary. They fought among themselves and the guards had to take action. One person was killed and another was injured. The situation later returned to normal. As for the intervention in the prisons by the Republican Guard, everything is proceeding normally. Up until a few minutes before I left my office to come here, everything was in order and there were no incidents, none whatsoever. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Emergency Situation Declared

PY112039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1714 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (EFE) — The Justice Ministry has declared a state of emergency in Lurigancho and Cantogrande Prisons in Lima, and ordered the Republican Guard to replace the civilian guards inside these prisons. Although the ministry's resolution was not published until today in the official gazette, EL PERUANO, the Republican Guardsmen, who thus far only guarded the two penitentiaries from the outside, yesterday began to operate inside the prison as well.

An undetermined number of Lurigancho inmates, who have been on a hunger strike since Sunday night demanding that their trials be expedited and certain privileges restored, today remained on the roofs of their cellblocks. Lurigancho Prison houses 4,500 inmates, although its capacity is only 2,500.

The congressional human rights commission and a commission from the Lima archbishopric have visited Lurigancho Prison "to gather information on what is happening." Members of the commissions have described as "delicate" the use of Republican Guardsmen to guard the prisons from within.

Peruvian President Alan Garcia has blamed the Republican Guard for shooting 100 rioting terrorist inmates after they had surrendered, in June 1986. Some 300 inmates, who were involved in terrorism, were killed as a result of the repression of the riots in three Lima penitentiaries.

According to Interior Minister Abel Salinas, one inmate was killed and another one injured as a result of the hunger strike in Lurigancho. Salinas pointed out that the inmate was killed during a brawl with other inmates.

Justice Minister Carlos Blancas said today that the civilian personnel of the National Penitentiaries Institute (INPE) are corrupt and this is why they were being replaced by the police until the INPE can be reorganized.

According to a law published today in the official gazette, there is a 120-day deadline to reorganize the INPE. After the deadline expires, the civilian personnel will return to Lurigancho and Cantogrande and the Republican Guardsmen will leave.

Blancas added that after the INPE officials left their posts, it was discovered that some of them were carrying knives, and 20 percent of them had criminal records.

Civilian personnel at these prisons recently helped some kidnappers escape and received money for doing so. They also issued forged documents that permitted the release of well-known drug traffickers who were not entitled to be released.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 2 PROVINCES

PY112129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency in Daniel Carrion and Pasco Provinces in Pasco Departments for 60 days because the subversive violence there is continuing.

The state of emergency involves the suspension of individual rights. The control will be exercised by a political military command.

On 29 January 1987, the state of emergency was also extended for 60 days in 20 provinces in Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac Departments in southern Peru, and in Huanuco Department in the jungle area in northern Peru.

Lima, the Peruvian capital, and the port of El Callao have been under a state of emergency and curfew for 1 year.

Nearly 50 percent of the Peruvian population, which totals some 20 million inhabitants, lives in the emergency zones.

BRIEFS

PETROPERU TO BUILD PIPELINE -- Lima, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Petroperu President Jaysuno Abramovich today announced that this state-owned company plans to build a 600-km gas pipeline connecting the Aguaytia gas deposits with Lima. The Aguaytia deposits, 600 km northeast of Lima, are being exploited by the British-Dutch Shell consortium, and produce 50 million cubic feet of gas a day. The pipeline will cost some $600 million. The first stage, which will connect Aguaytia with Pucallpa, may be built in the next 10 months, and will cost $18 million. Abramovich also announced that he has held preliminary talks for the sale of Peruvian petroleum to Israel. Peru currently produces 180,000 barrels of crude per day and can export 60,000 barrels. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 13 Jan 87 PY]

COPEI FOR MOBILIZING PUBLIC OPINION ON OIL TAX

PA120032 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] COPEI's National Committee unanimously agreed today to support the proposals to mobilize public opinion to defend the interests of the country in the face of a probable U.S. oil tax against Venezuela.

The highest leadership of COPEI feels that the mobilization must encompass the entire country because, as COPEI Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez said, the United States is applying a discriminatory policy against Venezuelan oil which also affects export policies to the American market in general.

Eduardo Fernandez feels that the United States will have a deficit of approximately $200 billion in its balance of payments this year. He added that an attempt is being made to offset that deficit by limiting other countries' development possibilities.

He added that such a tax policy will have, among other things, negative effects on the program of internalization [internalizacion] of the Venezuelan oil industry. That is why COPEI shares the government's concern in this matter and recommends this mobilization of opinion in view of the danger of the situation.

[Begin Fernandez recording] In the United States the climate increasingly favors discriminatory taxes against Venezuelan oil to protect the U.S. domestic oil industry. This would be a very serious matter for Venezuela, and it would go against our interests, our oil, and against our exports of other articles in addition to oil. [end recording]

The COPEI leadership also agreed to mobilize diplomatic resources, such as the friendly, bilateral relationship with the United States, to prevent the implementation of such a tax.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY DETAINED WITH COCAINE -- Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto has reported that National Opinion Party Deputy Hermocrates Castillo was detained this morning. Castillo was accompanied by three persons, who were also detained. They were found with firearms, counterfeit money, and 2 kg of cocaine in his official vehicle. The minister said he will ask the Congress to cancel Deputy Castillo's immunity status. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 87 PA]

USSR'S KOMPLEKTOV DISCUSSES ENERGY COOPERATION

PA111811 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Mexico and the USSR have analyzed the perspectives of the international oil market and ways to broaden their cooperation in the field of energy. The issue was discussed at a meeting between Under Secretary of Energy Jose Luis Alcudia and the USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov.

BRIEFS

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY — After meeting with Mexican civil engineers today, Romanico Arroyo, deputy secretary of basic parastate industry, said that a sum of more than $450 million has been invested in 12 projects of the Mexican petrochemical industry since October 1986. He also said that this response by investors to the restructuring of the parastate petrochemical sector has permitted the private sector to manufacture 32 products. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Feb 87 PA]

ENERGY INVESTMENT IN ARGENTINA — Alfredo Del Mazo, secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, has revealed that Mexico will participate in the construction of a gas pipeline in Argentina, thus proving Mexico's capacity to export high technology. Mexico will contribute approximately 37 percent of the $450 million project, so the Mexican contribution will be approximately $170 million. This includes construction services technological design, strict quality control, and custom-built steel pipes. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 9 Feb 87 PA]

COCAINE SEIZURE, ARREST — The Federal Police confiscated 1 billion pesos worth of pure cocaine at Mexico City's International Airport. Colombian citizens Alberto Hurtado Martinez and Rosalba Larota were arrested when they tried to smuggle the drug hidden in clothes hangers. The cocaine and the smugglers have been turned over to competent authorities. [Summary] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Feb 87 PA]

MADRIGAL NIETO EXPLAINS ORTEGA EXCLUSION

PA110037 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has responded to statements made by his Nicaraguan counterpart, indicating that "the Central American presidents' meeting to be held in my country, called by President Oscar Arias, is not in response to U.S. Government policies."

"Nicaragua fails to tell the truth and is now making an unfounded appraisal," he stated.

The Costa Rican minister said that the reason for excluding Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra from the meeting was that "it was decided that representatives of truly democratic countries in the region would be invited to seek solutions to the Central American crisis."

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto also denied the existence of a "Tegucigalpa Bloc," the name given to the alliance of sorts formed by his country, El Salvador, and Honduras.

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH ITALY'S BETTINO CRAXI

For reportage on Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto's visit to Italy, including his meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, see the Italy section of the 11 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURES IN 1986 -- Colonel Luis Barrantes, director of the Public Security Ministry's Narcotics Department, has reported that 570.8 kg of cocaine were seized between 8 May and 31 December 1986. He added that 528,000 marijuana plants were discovered and that approximately 40 people, including nationals and foreigners, were arrested and charged with drug trafficking. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jan 87 p 10a PA]

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS SENDS GREETINGS TO GUATEMALA'S URNG

PA110225 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The URNG has celebrated its fifth anniversary as head of the heroic struggle of our Guatemalan brothers.

The revolutionary organizations that lead the struggle waged by our brothers form the URNG. They faithfully reflect the Guatemalan people's unbending determination to struggle until they have freed their land and people from (?oppression) and hunger.

From these mountains in Morazan, and on behalf of all the Salvadoran people, we send our fraternal revolutionary embrace to our dear URNG companeros.

Guatemala will be free! Central America will be the tomb of Yankee imperialism! We will win!

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY REGISTRATION -- Dr Mario Samayoa, president of the Central Electoral Council, today reported that this electoral body has officially registered the Liberation Party, so they can participate in the 1988 elections. The party was formerly known as Free Fatherland, and the name has now been changed to Liberation Party [Partido Liberacion]. Hugo Barrera is the secretary general of the Liberation Party. [Summary] [San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 87 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO HOPEFUL ON RESULTS OF EEC MEETING

PA111646 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] In a press conference with local and foreign newsmen, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo has ratified the government's policy of active neutrality, especially in Central American affairs. Guatemala is respectful of the peoples' decision. Moreover, it demands to be respected, especially regarding its institutional and democratic regime, President Cerezo noted.

For the Guatemalan Government, neutrality means respect for the decisions of the other Central American peoples. Cerezo Arevalo said: We prefer plurality and, most of all, democracy. He added that a pluralistic process benefits all countries, including Nicaragua. He explained: That is my own present view in light of current political developments.

Contadora has not disappeared; it is gaining strength, the president said. He said that Contadora is still active and that it has been reinforced by the third meeting with the EEC. He cited political reasons for not inviting the Support Group to participate. Contadora was present. The Support Group was not because there was no consensus within the EEC, the president explained.

Cerezo Arevalo trusted that the EEC meeting will prove successful for Central America. It is expected that the EEC will issue the Guatemalan Declaration late in the evening. This declaration will include an EEC agreement of cooperation and direct aid to the Central American countries for the region's economic and social development.

Cerezo Arevalo said that the government was expecting the resolution tonight. It will be a highly useful instrument for political and social matters benefitting the peoples and governments of Central America. The president said: The EEC meeting will surely be successful. It is time we Guatemalans and Central Americans get used to regarding this sort of meeting as a forum to discuss, analyze, and explain everything in order to reach a conclusion. Otherwise, what good are these meetings? Cerezo said that his government has learned that the alleged differences between Nicaragua and El Salvador have been settled.

The president remarked that he has not received any invitation from Nicaragua. The Guatemalan president told newsmen, most of them from abroad, that he has not received an invitation from the Daniel Ortega Saavedra government to visit Nicaragua. I will visit Costa Rica because President Oscar Arias Sanchez has kindly invited me, Cerezo Arevalo said. He added that if next week he is invited by the Nicaraguan Government, he will gladly go to meet Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his government. Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said: A president seeking peace and democracy ought not eschew an invitation by the Nicaraguan Government. My government does not want it said later that it did not try to contribute to peace. I will go to Nicaragua if invited, the president said, and added: I hope to go. He cautioned that so far he has not had any communications from the Sandinist government and that his trip schedule does not include Nicaragua. He was referring to his trip to Costa Rica, which has been officially confirmed.

Excludes Contras in Peace Talks

PA111652 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said today during a press conference that efforts to achieve peace in Central America must only be discussed with constituted governments, which excludes the contras fighting against the Managua government. Cerezo added that he decided to participate in the conference of Central American presidents, Nicaragua's excluded, proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez because: We are not closed to listening to peace proposals. If invited to visit Managua, he said: I will talk to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra or in San Salvador with President Jose Napoleon Duarte, because Guatemala is adhering to its policy of active neutrality.

Cerezo Arevalo also said that he told Costa Rican President Arias Sanchez that Guatemala feels that Contadora must not be excluded from any peace process.

MINISTER CALLS REGIONAL PEACE EFFORT 'STAGNATED'

PA120345 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said today that the Contadora Group's efforts for peace and cooperation in Central America can be called stagnated, but there is no war, either. The foreign minister pointed out that a peace agreement is sorely needed, and Contadora has been working on one. The fundamental objective has not been achieved, but war in the area has been prevented.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- It was officially announced tonight that several personnel changes were made in the Public Relations Secretariat of the Office of the head of state. Julio Santos was appointed new presidential spokesman. Claudia Area is now the chief of the Public Relations Secretariat of the presidency, and journalist Antonio Argueta Guerra is the director of the Public Relations Office of the Vice Presidency. These appointments will be effective 9 February. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Feb 87 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO OAS -- The Guatemalan Government has appointed Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran de Leon as its new ambassador to the OAS. He will assume the post in mid-February, once the diplomatic summit of the Central American countries, the EEC, and the Contadora and Support Groups concludes in Guatemala City. [Text] [San Jose RUMBO in Spanish 6-12 Feb 87 p 2 PA]

ITALIAN ECONOMIC AID -- Guatemalan Ambassador to Italy General Mario Lopez Fuentes has confirmed that the Italian Government approved an agreement to give Guatemala economic aid totalling over $165 million, $40 million of which will be grants. He added that the loans are long-term ones with symbolic interest rates and that they contain a 5-year grace period before amortization payments must be made. [Excerpts] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Feb 87 p 4 PA]

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS PURCHASE

PA120415 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 48

[Official communique issued by Armed Forces Public Relations Office in Tegucigalpa on 10 February]

[Text] In response to outrageous and insulting information originating in a UPI dispatch and published on 9 February on the first and second pages of the newspaper TIEMPO, titled "Arms To Honduras Diverted To Contras," the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Office hereby declares the following to the national and international public:

1. It is true that Honduras has brought arms from foreiGN countries. This has been done complying with all legal formalities and in order to train our Armed Forces and perfect their knowledge and use of these arms.

2. It is also true that Colonel Julio E. Perez Matamoros, logistics director of the Honduran Armed Forces, signed the invoices for these arms, in compliance with the policies, specifications, and provisions issued by the appropriate officials.

3. Moreover, it is a fact that the military equipment purchased included some articles and supplies generally used by neighboring countries that are presently immersed in a violent and bloody internal upheaval.

4. The military equipment has been purchased in limited quantities and, as was previously stated, with the objective of training our military personnel in the use of this war material that could be used professionally against a possible invading force.

Tegucigalpa, 10 February 1987

Armed Forces Public Relations Office

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON PURCHASE OF ISRAELI PLANES

PA120147 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- During his visit to Israel, National Congress President Carlos Montoya held talks with the Israeli Government on the purchase of powerful military aircraft.

Upon his return, Montoya said that relations between the Honduran Air Force and the Israeli Air Force have enabled the former to become one of the most powerful air forces in Central America through the purchase of powerful aircraft.

In regard to this issue, he said he seeks U.S. funds -- to be delivered to Honduras soon -- to be used to buy Cassis [name as published] aircraft. This plane represents one of Israel's most outstanding technological achievements.

He added that Israel does not sell planes "to everyone," but only to its allies and to friendly countries. An opportunity, however, presented itself for Honduras to buy this type of plane to consolidate its power in the region.

Montoya said that technical assistance for both Honduran pilots and the maintenance of the aircraft, which will be used to defend national sovereignty during any crisis, will also be available.

Montoya reported that he met with Israeli authorities who had extended the invitation to him last year. For reasons of his work and political activities, however, he delayed his trip until this year. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DEBT PARTIALLY PARDONED -- Teguicigalpa, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced today that the Union of Banana Exporting Countries pardoned 50 percent of Honduras' $498.1-million debt. The decision establishes that Honduras pay the rest of the debt in 3 years and should make an immediate payment of $150,000. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 24 Jan 87 PA]

NICARAGUA

WHITE HOUSE CALLED AUTHOR OF ARIAS PLAN

PA120133 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Freddy Balzan: "Habib-Abrams and the Arias Plan"]

[Text] It has been fully proved and ascertained that the so-called Arias plan, which will be proposed to the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala on 15 February, is part of a desperate attempt by Washington's extreme right-wing ideologists in their attempt to prevent the Nicaraguan counterrevolution's complete defeat.

The United States shamelessly prepared the Arias plan when the Costa Rican president visited Reagan on 4 December, in its eagerness to destroy the Contadora and Support Groups' peace efforts, and the personal efforts exerted by the UN and OAS secretaries general; and to boycott the Group of 21 summit which began yesterday in Guatemala City.

Philip Habib recently admitted to the U.S. Congress that the Costa Rican plan "to attain peace in Central America" was suggested by him and Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to President Arias. This makes two things quite evident: The Arias plan should be objectively called the Habib-Abrams plan, and it explains the euphoria of the UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity]-FDN and BOS [Southern Opposition Bloc]-CIA leaders Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, who have stated their "complete support for the Arias plan."

Many reasons could have forced Arias to subscribe to a plan he did not compose. International news agencies reported from Washington that the Costa Rican president's visit to Reagan took place at an inopportune time, given the scandal and crisis that prevailed due to the contragate.

Nevertheless, once Reagan gave Arias his assurances and pledge that the U.S. Administration would not change its aggressive policy against Nicaragua, Arias "availed himself of the meeting" to request Reagan's political support at the IMF to renegotiate Costa Rica's foreign debt -- some $4 billion.

Early in 1987 the Latin American foreign ministries clearly perceived the U.S. plans against Nicaragua and peace in Central America when Elliott Abrams accused -- with his usual arrogance and brazenness -- Contadora of producing "false treaties that will not achieve peace in the isthmus because they only exert pressure on Central American democracies and not on the Sandinists."

Nevertheless, the most shameless ambush against Nicaragua was carried out on the eve of the visit the UN and OAS secretaries general and Contadora-Support Groups' foreign ministers made to Central America. One week before the visit, the United States publicly humiliated Brazilian diplomat Joao Baena Soares when Ambassador Richard McCormack announced that he would be questioned and "given the opportunity to take back what he had said" -- all this while Philip Habib prepared to present the Arias plan to the Tegucigalpa Bloc.

Despite their hateful "dialectic" against communism the White House ideologists have understood that the counterrevolution is strategically divided and defeated; Reagan's foreign policy has been discredited; the Democrats' opposition has been strengthened; and the U.S. public completely opposes Reagan's interventionist plans against Nicaragua. Consequently, the most "honorable" solution to prevent a complete failure could be achieved by organizing an external diplomatic front to support the Arias plan and an internal front to coincide with its goals.

Within this context, the proposal for a "cease-fire," encouraged by Washington and internally supported in Nicaragua by some political parties, could be explained in some of the cases because it involves pro-U.S. groups that reject the region's ideology. However, this confuses others whose good faith has been deceived. They [not further identified] have acted wrongly, but they should admit this with their usual honesty.

There is no difference between the so-called Arias plan and the cease-fire proposal, because both were conceived and approved by the White House. Another example of this is the brazen boycott of the Group of 21 summit, which is sponsored by the United States through the Tegucigalpa Bloc, given the evident failure of the meeting called by Arias for this weekend in San Jose.

The United States' real reason for calling this meeting is to give its defeated mercenary forces a second wind and legitimize them as "political belligerent" forces, in an attempt to turn their strategic failure into a tactical victory that has nothing to do with its sinister plans concerning peace in Nicaragua.

OFFICIAL HIGHLIGHTS EEC AID TO COUNTRY

PA120312 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Feb 87 p 11

[Excerpts] EEC aid to Nicaragua between 1979 and 1986 adds up to 115,290,000 ECUs (European Currency Units), approximately $120,900,000.

Comrade Angela Reyes Leiva, officer in charge of the EEC Department at the Foreign Cooperation Ministry said the aid has not only been sent by EEC member-countries but also by nongovernment organizations and solidarity committees. [passage omitted]

Comrade Leiva said that the EEC aid to Nicaragua has included food, financial aid projects, aid through nongovernment organizations, marketing, emergency aid, training, aid to refugees and displaced people, technical assistance, etc.

The EEC is currently financing four projects in Nicaragua: basic grains program in the the agrarian reform sector; a program to strengthen the agrarian reform and rural development; the Carlos Fonseca project (better known as the Waslala Project); and a project which began in August 1986, to reduce harvest losses and market basic grains (carried out by the Nicaraguan Food Program Directorate). [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. OPPOSES DEVELOPMENT GROUP

PA111659 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Cesar Arrostegui, deputy minister of foreign cooperation, said today that from the inception of the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America, CADESCA, the United States has tried in every way to eliminate it from the Central American isthmus. Arrostegui said that the United States believes it is the only country able to resolve Latin America's political and economic problems, and when another non-U.S. organization appears on the scene, it insists on blocking actions favoring Third World countries.

BISHOP REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF CHURCH-STATE TALKS

PA120404 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua yesterday presented a list of topics that could be used to establish the overall guidelines for the relations between the state and the church.

The statement was issued by Msgr Bosco Vivas following a 2-hour meeting with state representatives and, according to him, it was carried out in a frank atmosphere.

The member of the church's dialogue commission said that some of the topics presented by the Episcopal Conference coincide with others proposed by the state.

He said that "the coincidences will be taken into consideration" and "we think that there is goodwill on the part of both parties" and "we have the formal pledge for mutual respect."

He revealed that the points presented by the church include one referring to the reopening of Radio Catolica, which was closed on 1 January 1986 for violating the law.

Msgr Vivas also said that the talks with the state's representatives will be renewed early in March, but no specific date has been established yet.

Referring to the priests' work, he said that Holy Week is near and "we are engaged in serious work. This is the appropriate time for evangelization."

He said it is also believed that the return of those priests who are in the United States would benefit church-state relations.

EPS OFFICER REPORTS 300 CONTRA CASUALTIES

PA111945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Report by Luis Aleman from Matagalpa]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary bands have sustained 300 casualties from 15 December 1986 to January 1987 [no date as heard]. Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Salvatierra made the announcement during the 4th school graduation of 140 EPS fighters, who completed six levels of basic education at the Aranjuez Military Training School in Region No 6.

Recapping the military actions by the counterrevolutionaries in the latest attempts to invade, which began in December, the military chief said that a total of 20 counterrevolutionaries have been captured and 67 rifles, 3 pieces of communications equipment, and important documents have been recovered. The documents reveal U.S. involvement in financing and giving military training to the counterrevolutionaries. He noted that since that time there have been seven to eight daily clashes. These actions are aimed at preparing a propaganda campaign by the mercenary forces.

Salvatierra said that in recent clashes, important documents were seized belonging to the head of the Jorge Salazar Regional Commando unit. His weapon was also seized, leading to the conclusion that the EPS killed this mercenary, called Fernando.

Afterwards, the military chief called on the graduates to be academically and militarily prepared to step up the strategic defeat of the counterrevolution as their main task for 1987.

REPORT REVIEWS ATLANTIC COAST PLAN ASSESSMENT

PA310050 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Jose Ramon Aguilar: "A Strategic Step for the Atlantic Coast"]

[Text] Bluefields, Special Zone No 2 -- The orientation and implementation of a single [unico] plan for the Atlantic Coast has marked a strategic shift in the FSLN's work for the special regions. The results of the plan were assessed last weekend during an exhausting 2-day program presided over by Bayardo Arce Castano, commander of the revolution and member of the FSLN National Directorate.

Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell, coordinator of the FSLN Regional Committee for Special Zone No 2 felt the more positive results of the implementation of the single plan were as follows:

It constituted a strategic step in the integration and unity of the Atlantic Coast.

It improved the methods of political guidance. It also contributed to the political, military, and statal unification of plans. [not futher identified]

It outlined the basis for developing policies that provided greater knowledge of the situation in the zone.

It informed national leaders of the coastal community's situation.

It strengthened domestic unity and the reinforcement of overall actions.

Intensive Political Activity [subhead]

As for progress in the autonomy project (in 1986), Campbell said it gave the FSLN the political initiative throughout the year and increased direct communications with the masses.

Throughout last year, political activities of the coastal residents were very intensive. They worked on the autonomy statute: in multiethnic assemblies in open forums to discuss the Constitution, in pilot projects with communities located at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Matagalpa, Yulo, and Orinoco Rivers, in the cease-fire, and in efforts to neutralize manipulative attempts by some sectors of the Moravian Church, and other projects.

The projects with target communities (Rio Coco and Yulo) had a strong political impact although they were economically unprofitable. One of the most outstanding things was undoubtedly having identified the autonomy project as a necessity in the coastal area. Other social and economic advances together with the need for peace were added to the project. All these aspects became a reality working directly with the people to solve their own problems and heightening their level of identification with the revolution.

The main conclusion of the political work was that the people achieved a good unity against the counterrevolutionaries. Massive defense mobilization, neutralization of the enemy, and greater control over territories in dispute or controlled by the contras were the tangible results of the unity.

Autonomy and Defense [subhead]

Another major achievement in 1986 was the creation of peace and autonomy commissions, which have played an active role in the dialogue process, the cease-fire, and creation of Indian militias.

Economic projects that yielded important political results were promoted in some zones. This means these projects contributed to the stability in the communities by giving new hope. [sentence as published] Thus, the contra's destabilizing campaigns were defeated. From an economic viewpoint, the balance is not very positive. In the military area, greater coordination was achieved between the EPS and the MININT [Interior Ministry] which resulted in a greater ability to foil mercenary plans.

MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] suffered considerable losses this year. It was removed from territories formerly under its influence. Most of its forces returned to Honduras, and now it is unlikely it will undertake further actions. Recently, it has been more dedicated to political work in the international field and has less influence in the domestic field.

Break Down in the Contra Ranks [subhead]

Units of MISURA [Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas] and the FDN have been dismantled after sustaining many blows. Their offensive capacity has been reduced. They are merely surviving as small groups roaming the mountains. In the war, KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] did not achieve any military victory in 1986. On the contrary it sustained serious blows and was pushed back into Honduras. From a political viewpoint, they have also lost credibility following the bloody kidnappings in Indian communities.

The ARDE forces are experiencing an irreversible disintegration process. ARDE has influence over small, isolated groups that pose no major danger and lack the ability for major actions. The FDN staged no actions in Special Zone 2 or the mines area in 1986. The EPS and MININT pushed the FDN deep into the mountains. This permitted work to progress among the peasants at the Tortuguero and La Cruz mines. KISAN and MISURA made significant progress in their communities with the support of the EPS and the revolution. The example set by the Indians who have settled in Llano Sur discourages contra plans.

Economic Agreement [subhead]

The economic results were different. Industrial output goals were not met because of a shortage of raw material, spare parts, and foreign exchange. Investment plans were not fulfilled. Meanwhile, nonindustrial fishing activities were reactivated, benefitting communities. This was possible thanks to a normal supply of fishing equipment, financing, and price incentives.

Regarding lumber production, the need for an agency to administer this activity in Special Zone 1 was noted. Only 24 percent of the output potential in this field was utilized in 1986. The shutdown of the plant was prevented in Special Zone 2.

In the agriculture and livestock area, sugar production and the African palm project failed to meet projects goals. The reasons were a labor shortage, obsolete machinery, and poor road conditions.

The peasant sector made progress in the establishment of cooperatives and in the production of basic grains. Even in the areas harassed by the contras.

Regarding mining, 1986 marked the beginning of production and the treatment of polymetallic coal. This activity was suspended because of flooding. Gold and silver mining was irregular because of a lack of planning, equipment, and manpower. A total of 4,070 ounces of gold and 7,975 ounces of silver were mined. Gold was processed in Siuna for only 15 days in May. A total of 150 Troy ounces of gold were mined.

The conclusion reached was that transportation is the factor that most accounts for the isolation of the Atlantic coast. This affects not only communications, but obstructs productive activities undertaking investment projects. This has become an element of political discontent because transportation was reduced to its lowest levels in 1986.

Transportation [subhead]

The Managua-El Rama route is covered by only one bus. This does not meet the growing demand for transportation. The El Rama-Bluefields-Puerto Cabezas-Bluefields waterway route also lacks boats offering basic comforts. The service is frequently suspended because of mechanical failures. Air transportation uses planes that are more than 40 years old. The destruction of bridges affected communications with the mines. Meanwhile, progress was made in rebuilding the Puerto Cabezas dock and port installations.

In another area the lack of supplies also affected the Atlantic coast. This problem aggravated the transportation problem. In the last months of 1986 the supply of clothing, footwear, and other items peasants need was improved.

Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell ended with an evaluation of the political-ideological results of the plan.

The people's confidence in the FSLN increased. This resulted in greater participation in defense tasks. The consolidation of the self-defense system in peasant cooperatives was advanced. Communication in the Indian and native black communities improved without resorting to middlemen. The people's participation in the autonomy process was effective, as well as their acknowledgment that it will be possible to complete the autonomy plan only through the FSLN and the Sandinist people's revolution.

REAGAN ADDRESSES LEGIONNAIRES, PRAISES CONTRAS

FL112153 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] In a speech delivered yesterday to leaders of the American Legion, one of the most reactionary organizations in the United States, President Ronald Reagan reasserted he will not forsake the anti-Sandinists, whom he described as courageous freedom fighters.

He also promised to oppose Congress' efforts to cut U.S. military aid to the contras, which Reagan would like to make $105 million in the 1988 fiscal year.

The American President also called the Managua government a totalitarian communist state.

REPORT CONDEMNS CIA 'MURDER MANUAL' FOR CONTRAS

PA110433 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 87

["Analysis" by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] Hi, friends. We have said in this same space several times that when shady things occur in the U.S. Government, the pertinent investigations disclose information on other matters whose consequences are unpredictable.

For instance, international news agencies now mention two CIA agents: one of them, (Jim Clarice), formerly in charge of secret operations in Central America and the other, (Ray Lotis) formerly in charge of CIA paramilitary affairs in Latin America. According to reports, (Lotis) apparently participated in the secret sale of arms to Iran. This, however, is not why we mention him and his fellow adventurer. We will discuss something else equally criminal, but a little older.

According to reports in Washington Monday, former CIA Chief William Casey endorsed (Clarice) and (Lotis) and prevented any disciplinary measures from being taken against them. They were put in charge of the small, honorable task of drafting and authorizing the delivery of a murder manual for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. As might be recalled, the famous manual called "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" contained instructions in Spanish on how to selectively kidnap and kill Nicaraguan Government officials. The terrorist leaflet also recommended pressuring Nicaraguans into joining the counterrevolutionary groups.

In 1984, pressured by the wave of criticism from both Democrats and Republicans, President Ronald Reagan was forced to make an inquiry into the CIA manual that Democrat Congressman Edward Boland -- who presided over the House of Representatives' special committee -- described as a disaster for U.S. foreign policy.

Truly, disasters are a daily occurrence in U.S. politics. Yet, this fact makes more evident the scope of measures -- not only destabilizing but also aggressive -- that the White House executes without ceremony. Today, we know that Casey endorsed the authors of the terrorism manual. But, behind all this stands the U.S. Government, which sponsors all campaigns of this kind while hypocritically criticizing what it so emphatically describes as international terrorism.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ASSESSES GUATEMALA MEETING

FL112222 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto by special correspondent Orlando Contreras during the EEC-Central American-Contadora meeting held in Guatemala City, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Contreras] We would like to ask the Nicaraguan foreign minister his opinion of this meeting in political and economic terms.

[D'Escoto] Well, in the short-term, the importance of this meeting is fundamentally political, although I am not discarding the possibility that in the medium and long terms, it might have important economic consequences. It is evident that in the past 2 years and 4 months that have elapsed since we initiated the inter-regional political dialogue in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the EEC and the Central American and Contadora countries, the dialogue has institutionalized [words indistinct] tends to consolidate further. Another very important objective of ours was achieved. That was the possibility of launching the inter-regional cooperation agreement. This was made easier through ratification by the only country that had not yet ratified the agreement -- Costa Rica. This means that in some 30 days the joint European-Central American committee can hold its first meeting. I believe the political communique is very important. It rejects militarist solutions, warmongering solutions in Central America, and opts for a negotiated solution, insisting on respect for international law and support for Contadora. All these are very important elements.

[Contreras] We thank Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto for these statements here in Guatemala City. This is Orlando Contreras.

GRANMA SURVEYS DUARTE, SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA111840 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 87

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] "El Salvador, Duarte, the political crisis:" This is the headline of an article by Gerardo Arreola published by GRANMA's latest weekly summary. Here it is:

For the first time in 7 years, the state of siege is not in force in El Salvador. The PDC [Christian Democratic Party] government would like to extend it, but the far-rightist opposition succeeded in annuling the government's purpose at the national Assembly. Therefore, the parties most interested in repression thus favored the elimination -- at least temporarily -- of a strict measure that virtually suppresses guarantees and individual and social rights. The political crisis in the Central American country has degenerated into such an absurd situation.

The voting on the state of siege is one of the consequences of the far rightists' parliamentarian strike. Because of this strike, 27 of the Assembly's 60 deputies attend the sessions but do not take part in debates or voting. According to El Salvador's legislation, some matters require two-thirds of the votes at the congress. In these cases, the strikers can block decisions that are crucial for the regime, as has already happened. Receiving foreign military and economic aid also requires 40 votes. U.S. aid for El Salvador will be discussed in Washington at the end of April, so there are still 2 months to correct the dangerous situation that the rebellion of the opposition deputies represents for the Salvadoran regime.

Anyway, the harm the far-rightist intransigence causes to the government functions indicates the degree to which the counterinsurgency project has deteriorated. The true crisis does not affect Jose Napoleon Duarte. The president's and the PDC's freedom of movement and expression has now been reduced to an unprecedented level. The conflict, however, is immensely greater for the United States. The political crisis indicates that the plan to form a counterrevolutionary state and consolidate its institutionality with Duarte at its head has failed.

The opposition's offensive does not originate only in the package of 14 taxes decreed by the PDC government in December to reinforce its financing of the war. Strictly speaking, those forces linked to the financial, agricultural, and exporting oligarchy have resisted the government's reforms for a number of years. In the intransigent defense of their privileges and their fatal loss of historical vision, the far-rightists aspire to erect an impossible scenario and establish through fire and sword their absolute hegemony in the economic leadership and the pacification of the country.

There was a plot in recent weeks, journalist Gerardo Arreola states. Duarte admitted it on 7 January, when he delivered a speech in which he said there were some people seeking a coup, who were going from barracks to barracks trying to destabilize the country. Duarte said these people were going from town to town asking the people to disobey the government.

A government source added that there was a military group involved in the seditious action: Mauricio Vargas, head of the 4th Military Detachment; Roberto Staben, head of the special Arce Battalion; and Sigifredo Ochoa, military attache in Washington and the man who led an unsuccessful uprising back in 1982.

The participation of a military group seemed to be confirmed when Chief of Staff Adolfo Blandon said over the radio that the Armed Forces should support the government. Blandon made a call for calm, moderate action, and reminded everyone that the democratic process in the country is the result of the people's aspirations and that the Armed Forces has sworn to defend this process.

Without a formally declared state of siege, and with the attorney general's office against the war taxes, the structural legality of the regime is deteriorating. However, the United States cannot hand over power to the far-rightists. The counterinsurgency plan is to include the masses in a reactionary state and to isolate the guerrillas. It is a political war rather than a military one.

In the article published in its weekly summary, GRANMA adds that the profile of the Salvadoran regime must reconcile the leadership capacity in all areas. The Salvadoran Government must gain sufficient national and international credibility to ratify the counterinsurgency campaign. Duarte is not the man, but Washington wonders who is.

PERU'S GARCIA DISCUSSES DEBT WITH EEC DELEGATE

PA112312 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Peruvian President Alan Garcia has received an EEC delegate who is in Peru on an official visit. The European delegate and Garcia talked about the EEC's relations with Latin America, particularly Peru. They also discussed Latin America's foreign debt and peace in Central America.

In a statement to the press, Second Vice President Luis Alva Castro established his position regarding his resignation. He pointed out there is no cabinet crisis and that at no time has he resigned his post, as it had been rumored.

It has also been reported that rescue operations in the Villa Rica area have continued. As reported earlier, several rivers overflowed, killing a number of people and causing considerable damage to the agricultural regions along these rivers.

CHILEAN FRONT TO DECLARE TRUCE FOR PAPAL VISIT

PA111953 Havana International Servic in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The Chilean Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front has announced that it will declare a truce during the upcoming visit of Pope John Paul II so the pope can speak with the people. Marcelo Reyes, a leader of the Patriotic Front, stressed in Vienna that the people of Chile, where there are many Christians, hope John Paul II will get close to them and speak with their representative organizations in the poor neighborhoods.

Reyes, who is touring Europe, said the visit of the leader of the Catholic Church is important because it could contribute to expanding the spaces for freedom and the release of political prisoners.

Nevertheless, he warned that the Chilean dictatorship will probably maneuver to prevent John Paul II's dialogue with the people, will blame the Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front for any incident, and will try to supplant the real defenders of human rights.

DE LA FUENTE, GDR SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

FL120049 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cuba and the GDR have signed in Havana a goods exchange protocol for 1987. The document was signed by the foreign trade vice ministers of the two countries, Jose de la Fuente and Dietrich Lemke, respectively.

The exchange amounts to over 550 million rubles [as received] and surpasses last year's protocol by eight percent. Cuba will export to the GDR raw and refined sugar, nickel, citrus, coffee, and other goods. Taino trucks, hydraulic cylinders, sugar industry equipment and spare parts are among the goods which will be included for the first time.

The GDR will supply Cuba with machinery and equipment, chemical products, medicines, powdered milk, toys, textiles, and other goods.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRAISES CPSU PLENARY MEETING

FL111545 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has praised in Havana the influence of last January's plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the social, cultural, economic, and political life of the USSR.

The Soviet diplomat said his country is confronting a historic turning point, especially since it is the 70th anniversary of the great October revolution. He said the last plenary meeting was a historic meeting for the Soviet people and party.

RODRIGUEZ, LOPEZ MEET TO DISCUSS UNESCO

FL111520 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Henry Lopez, UNESCO general deputy director, to exchange opinions on the relations between that international organization and Cuba and to discuss the activities of the regional UNESCO cultural office located in our country, which addresses regional problems.

The two leaders analyzed the general content of UNESCO's task as an official organization responsible for the UN's system of education, science, and culture, as well as the future plans of the organization in Latin America and the Caribbean.

CASTRO TOURS SAN CRISTOBAL PRECOOKED-RICE PLANT

FL111955 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro toured the San Cristobal pre-cooked rice plant for more than an hour. Our correspondent, Jose Cabrera Peinado, reports:

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers observed the operations of this center, the only one of its kind in the country, and praised the establishment of the plant in Pinar del Rio. The plant is valued at 1.4 million pesos and was completed in less than 7 months, which is considered to be record time because of its complexity.

Fidel and Alejandro Roca, food industry minister, toured different sections of the plant and met the collective of workers, who have pledged to produce 6,000 metric tons of that valuable food item during its first year. The pre-cooked rice will be sold on the parallel market for 3.95 pesos a kilogram.

During a frank dialogue with the workers, the commander in chief said Pinar del Rio has the conditions available to open other plants of this type because of the support it represents in rice production. He said this rice contains more vitamin B, nicotinic acid, vitamins B1 and B2, cellulose, dextrin, phosphorus, fats, and minerals, which are traditionally consumed by Cubans.

According to information from our colleague, Ismael Merida, the Guillermo Castillo plant is capable of producing 30 metric tons daily and will work 24 hours a day with a reduced number of operators, who will be responsible for the technological processing of the rice, which is chosen in the country by its quality.

Finally, the commander in chief said this processing causes the rice to yield more when used in cooking. It needs less fat and besides not being sticky and unpleasant, it has a greater nutritional value.

CASTRO HOSTS RECEPTION FOR L.A WRITERS

FL120159 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing Castro greeting a group of people]

[Text] Last night, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro hosted a reception at the Palace of the Revolution for the participants of the House of the Americas Literary Award.

Culture Minister Armando Hart, House of the Americas First Deputy Director Roberto Fernandez Retamar, and the renown Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez joined Fidel in greeting members of the jury and other Latin American writers.

MIRET, PORTAL TOUR SANTIAGO DE CUBA PLANT

FL111624 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and Marcos Portal, member of the Central Committee and Basic Industry minister, have checked on the progress of important projects in Santiago de Cuba including the regeneration of recycled oil where load tests [pruebas con carga] were conducted in the first four blocks with satisfactory results.

They also reviewed the supplies needed in the new refinery and the measures that will be applied to process 465,000 tons of crude oil during the second half of this year.

REPORT OUTLINES SUGAR MILLS' PRODUCTION

FL110338 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing sugar mill grinding]

[Text] The rains that reduced grinding indexes during the end of last month have caused considerable deficits in January with the exception of Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantanamo, which have maintined high and steady grinding activities.

One of the factors that helped Holguin rank among the top provinces of the country was the beginning of operations of the Cristino Naranjo agroindustrial complex with 98 percent of accumulated grinding and an overfulfillment of the economic-technical plan. Nevertheless, that enterprise has experienced losses in the final molasses stage and for this reason the recovery quota has not been reached.

In the meantime, the necessary measures are being taken in Santiago de Cuba to continue ahead during the current sugar harvest. An example of this is the Julio Antonio Mella agroindustrial complex which had serious operational problems and poor requirements since the beginning of the season. Currently, the working team together with the center's political and mass organizations have turned around the industrial instability and struggles to reach production norms.

Another territory making efforts to be in a good position is Camaguey. It has started to recover since the first of the month and last Thursday [5 February] had the largest amount of cane processing during this harvest. Out of the 13 sugar mills in Camaguey, 10 are using their capabilities at over 90 percent. The Brazil sugar mill stands out in this and contributes to the entire province's results. There is good coordination between cutting, collecting, and hauling thus the cane arrives to the sugar mills fresh and more sugar is obtained.

But not everything is going well during this harvest. Ciego de Avila is behind. The Ciego de Avila sugar industry cannot lose 1 minute of the labor day and deficiencies need to be eliminated to increase the collection figures soon. In line with this, three of the nine agroindustrial complexes of the territory had negative results. It is essential that each one assume the responsibility that is required and expected to get ahead in this battle.

PROVINCES' EXCESS POWER CONSUMPTION IN JAN CITED

FL120233 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] According to the energy spending control system for the state sector, all provinces, with the exception of Guantanamo, had excessive electric power consumption during the month of January.

The largest consumption excesses were registered in Havana, Holguin, Ciego de Avila, Las Tunas, and Matanzas. An inspection reflected satisfactory energy spending as a whole. The Transportation Ministry, State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology were the only three organs which showed excessive consumption. However, some controlled centers within organs which complied with the plan were large consumers, and did not comply. The Construction Ministry Central Office, the kitchen furniture factory, and Havana paper mills were among them.

MINISTRY SAYS SELECTION OF LAY JUDGES UNDER WAY

FL101740 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1518 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Experts from the Justice Ministry have asserted in Camaguey that the process of nominations with a view to the renewal and ratification of the mandates of lay judges is coming along satisfactorily all around the country. Natalia Guillen and Delia Amengual, specialist and technician, respectively, of the training and cadres directorate at the Justice Ministry, are making a working visit to Camaguey Province. They both agreed the process is important and should insure that the best representatives of our people will be the candidates for the coming term.

Concerning the doubling in number of lay judges, Delia Amengual explained that this responds to the need to minimize the effects on production and services that their 2-month stint in court entail.

TOWNS ORGANIZE LIVESTOCK-AGRICULTURE COUNCILS

FL120007 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1916 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Pinar del Rio municipalities of San Luis, San Juan y Martinez, Consolacion del Sur, and Pinar del Rio have already set up livestock-agricultural cooperation councils. They will be established at the 10 remaining municipalities before the end of February.

The councils will coordinate, cooperate, and supervise the activities that should take place at the municipal level. This will contribute to the development of the peasants' cooperative and individual production.

Its main objective consists of guaranteeing the development and consolidation of the two kinds of cooperative movement, the livestock-agricultural production units, and credit and services units.

Once these livestock-agricultural cooperation councils are in place in the 14 Pinar del Rio municipalities, the efforts of the members of the national association of small farmers will be geared at fulfilling the planting plans and delivery of agricultural goods to the state.

HAITI

NAMPHY DISCUSSES TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

PM111644 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with National Government Council Chairman Henri Namphy by Denis Hautin-Guiraut in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] Port-au-Prince -- On 7 February General Henri Namphy, chairman of the Haitian National Government Council, celebrates his first year in power. Having become chief of state after Jean-Claude Duvalier's departure, he will have to hand over power to an elected president in a year. Half way through this "democratic transition," the former chief of staff of the Haitian Army took stock of his activities.

Sitting behind his predecessor's desk, in a uniform distinguished from those of other soldiers only by his general's three stars and the "H.N." badge, the council chairman seemed to have lost something of his usual cheerfulness. He said he was "overworked" and that he did not "have the time to read any more." Nevertheless, he gave assurances that he is not concerned by the many attacks on him in the Haitian press or by his government's lack of popularity.

[Namphy] We are a National Government Council. This rather sober name well reflects our task, which is to lay the foundations for democracy. This task cannot be achieved overnight, however, a series of measures have already been adopted -- the dissolution of the VSN (the "Tontos Macoutes"), the return to freedom of expression, the law on political parties, and the drafting of a liberal constitution.

All this is designed to prevent a repetition of what happened the last 30 years and to guarantee a successful transition from dictatorship to democracy. Our main task is to ensure the observance of the electoral timetable.

[Hautin-Guiraut] Is the increasingly apparent lack of people's support for the National Government Council not a handicap?

[Namphy] What can be expected of a people who have lived for 30 years under a regressive dictatorship and never had the chance to express themselves? There is an explosion. There is now a desire to take an interest in public affairs. This must be preserved.

The press sometimes acts irresponsibly also, but that is not its fault.

[Hautin-Guiraut] What seems to you to be your government's priority task?

[Namphy] We set two priorities at the outset -- education and agriculture. Education for all -- for the people, of course, but for the elite as well, because the head that does the thinking. All this, of course, with a view to the elections. In order to vote you have to be able to choose. We want a new Haitian man.

[Hautin-Guiraut] Is it true that the new authorities have been accused of having sometimes resorted to the old repressive methods?

[Namphy] These are police matters. They are accidents that are exploited by activists.

[Hautin-Guiraut] What about the disappearance of educator Charlot Jacquelin of the literacy commission?

[Namphy] He is another activist. The fact that he belongs to a closed network that uses false names is hindering inquiries in the case.

[Hautin-Guiraut] How do you explain the resurgence of an unusual level of crime in Haiti?

[Namphy] During this transition period thefts and murders are easier than before, when restrictive measures were in force. The answer to all these again depends on education for all -- for the government, the police, officials, and the people.

[Hautin-Guiraut] There is also unease about the recent ministerial reshuffle in which four of the most liberal ministers were dismissed. Some people are even talking about a return to Duvalierism without Duvalier.

[Namphy] This year, 1987, will be a highly political year. The character of the country will be determined by what is done this year. The government's action must be increased. The goal is to observe the electoral timetable. There are people who do not want to take part in the democratic process. They want disorder and chaos.

However, the government's action does not depend on one man, but on the institution as a whole. Anyone can be appointed to implement a policy, but we have not changed our approach. The Army has guaranteed this. It is childish to talk about Duvalierism.

[Hautin-Guiraut] Nevertheless, the church has often stressed this danger and warned the National Government Council of it.

[Namphy] Our relations with the church has often stressed this danger and warned the National Government Council of it.

[Namphy] Our relations with the church are excellent. But we warned the church long ago of the dangers of extremism within the clergy. It refused to believe it.

The nation's problems have frequently been discussed very openly. Though the church can have a role to perform within society, there are nevertheless limits that it must not exceed.

[Hautin-Guiraut] Are your relations with the United States cordial?

[Namphy] Our relations are good. America's influence in the region is great, and we meet often -- but on the basis of respect.

[Hautin-Giraut] How do you view the prospect of elections?

[Namphy] It is up to the electoral council to organize and supervise them. We want to arrange everything to guarantee honest elections. Of course there will be foreign observers and the press will be invited. but it is not easy to organize elections in a country that has not had any for a long time. We are starting by establishing an electoral charter.

[Hautin-Guiraut] You often talk about the time that is needed, but the elections are due to take place in exactly 9 months.

[Namphy] Our job is to establish structures, organize elections, and create the pressure groups necessary in any democracy, but we cannot predict what will happen. It is necessary to make a good start. Perhaps the government that is chosen will not be the one that the Haitian people want right away. It will have to be a gradual process.

[Hautin-Guiraut] But a president will be elected.

[Namphy] Yes, but he will not necessarily immediately meet the aspirations of the people, who are not yet sufficiently well informed to decide which option meets their wishes. This will not be achieved overnight.

In any case, you know how politicians are: 7 February was a victory for the people, but this victory was appropriated by the politicians who want to gain power, in the belief that they can continue doing the same as before. The people passionately want change.

[Hautin-Guiraut] You do not seem to hold politicians in very high esteem.

[Namphy] I like politicians when they are statesmen, but frankly I do not like minor politicians.

[Hautin-Guiraut] If the situation seemed to you insoluble, would you consider continuing your work at the head of the National Government Council beyond the set deadline?

[Namphy] It is everyone's responsibility to participate and to work to ensure this change, and I mean in all sectors — political, military, and institutional.

We hope the timetable will be observed as it should. We are here out of duty. We were brought here by events, because the Army could not evade its responsibilities. We will always be ready to serve our country.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ROBINSON, JAMAICA'S SEAGA DISCUSS DRUG COOPERATION

FL111355 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Mr Robinson and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga met on the island of Tobago, Sunday, 8 February, and agreed to join efforts in fighting the drug problem. The two in their first meeting since Mr Robinson's election in December also agreed to take steps to boost trade. No other details of the meeting were given.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT JUDGES FROM FLEEING

FL111346 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] In Trinidad and Tobago, the government of Prime Minister Ray Robinson has ordered four magistrates suspended following an official report linking them to drug trafficking.

Extra security was posted at Piarco International Airport in order to prevent the magistrates and 53 police officials suspended last week from leaving the country.

The report presented to Parliament last Friday, 6 February, linked the magistrates with drug trafficking, prostitution, corruption, and bribery. The police officials were suspended following the report.

MINISTERS RESIGN OVER 'DIFFERENCE IN POLICY'

FL121147 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Fel 87

[Text] Radio (Nederland) this morning reports that Surina nese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg and four other cabinet members have resigned fro the government of military leader Desi Bouterse over difference in policy.

Prime Minister [as heard] Pretaap Radhakishun and three other ministers joined Mr Herrenberg in stepping down.

SURALCO SUSPENDS 41 WORKERS; UNION DISAGREES

FL112305 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GM 11 Feb 87

[Text] Some 41 workers of the Suriname aluminum company, Suralco, had been suspended for 3 weeks because of their alleged involvement in the destruction of production equipment at the company's plant. During this period t e workers will not receive their salaries. Last week in a protest action, a group of workers destroyed equipment vital for the control of alumina production. The police i itially made 4 arrests, but later rounded up 14 others for their involvement in th incidents. However, the Paranam workers union is of the opinion that the suspe sion of the 41 workers is illegal, since they were not proven guilty of any offense.

SURALCO TRANSFORMER DAMAGED BY MORE SABOTAGE

FL112303 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GM 11 Feb 87

[Text] Armed men last night opened fire on the Suralc power station at Moengo crippling a transformer and plunging the bauxite village into darkness and without water. The armed men also prevented workers at the power lant from continuing their work.

Last week the workers at Moengo decided to resume operati ns today, but the sabotage last night of the power plant has now stalled them from doi g so. Since November last year, the bauxite plant at Moengo was closed because of ar ed action by the Brunswijk gang. Despite that, the workers took the decision to res e production today and at the same time safeguard their jobs.